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**FINAL EVALUATION OF
TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN
OF ZILA SAKSHARTA SAMITI,
SITAMARHI DISTRICT
(Phase-II)**

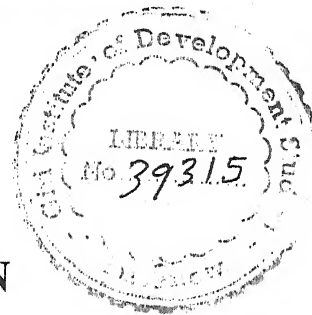
Sponsored by:

**ZILA SAKSHARTA SAMITI
SITAMARHI, BIHAR**

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2008

PREFACE

The launch of the National Literacy Mission (NLM) in 1988 has been a milestone in the way of imparting functional literacy to millions of Indians across the country. The NLM has laid down that for the successful implementation of Total Literacy Campaign a rigorous evaluation should be carried out in two stages. First, the concurrent evaluation which is to be carried out in the mid-way of campaign and the second is the final evaluation which is to be conducted after the completion of the campaign. The idea behind concurrent evaluation is to detect shortcomings and deficiencies of the campaign while it is going on in order to take corrective steps to make the programme effective and result oriented as per guidance of the NLM. The final evaluation of the Total Literacy Campaign is to be conducted after the end of the campaign so that the achievements could be assessed and if found satisfactory next phase of literacy programme, i.e. post-literacy programme, could be implemented.

The Total Literacy Campaign came to an end on December 31st 2007 in Sitamarhi district of Bihar. The Zila Saksharta Samiti, Sitamarhi commissioned the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow to undertake the final evaluation of the campaign. The Institute conducted the evaluation according to guidelines of National Literacy Mission (NLM).

We take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Mr. Vijay Kumar, IAS, District Magistrate, Sitamarhi and President of Zila Saksharta Samiti, Sitamarhi for selecting our Institute to conduct the final evaluation of Total Literacy Campaign launched in the district. He has been kind enough to provide all necessary support during the evaluation despite his busy schedule.

We are thankful to Mr. Ajit Kumar Singh, IAS, Deputy Commissioner and Vice-President of ZSS, Sitamarhi, Bihar, for his keen interest in the evaluation and extending all required support.

We have a deep sense of gratefulness to Mr. Nalin Vilochan, Secretary, Zila Saksharta Samiti, Sitamarhi, who is a dedicated, sincere and devoted officer for extending all support during the evaluation. We feel that without the sincere support of Mr. Vilochan, the evaluation task would have been quite difficult for us.

The other officials of the ZSS, namely, Mr. Zafar Khan, have been quite friendly and helpful during the evaluation process. I am thankful to Mr. Safiq Khan and Mr. Nand Lal Yadav, Coordinators and all the Block Coordinators, KRPs, MTs and Volunteers of the campaign, who took keen interest in evaluation and devoted their time with us during the evaluation.

We express my profound obligation and gratitude to Prof. A.K. Singh, Director, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow who not only provided us the opportunity to work on this subject but also spared his valuable time to guide us despite his busy schedule. We feel that the task could be completed by us within the short period of time only because of the guidance of Prof. Singh.

We also feel thankful to Dr. R.K. Jaiswal, Mr. Ajay Kumar Singh, Mr. Mohd Kaleem, Ms. Atika Khatoon, Mr. Zamir Ahmad, Mr. Ajay Dubey, and Mr. Durga Dutta Mishra for handling the difficult task of data collection and tabulation in a short period of time. We feel that without their sincere involvement, completion of the study was difficult.

It is our great pleasure to thank our friend, Dr. N.K. Srivastava, Head, Evaluation Wing, State Resource Centre, Literacy House, Lucknow for his guidance on the various aspects of TLC evaluation.

In the last but not the least we recognize the efficiency and hardwork put up by Mr. Manoharan K. for word processing the manuscript during such a short period.

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EXECUTIVE SURVEY

Total Literacy Campaign in Sitamarhi District, Bihar

1.	Percentage of Learners made literate as against the target group	53.09
2.	Percentage of Learners made literate as against enrolled learners	68.94
3.	Date on which results of door to door survey was finalized	26.02.2005
4.	Total number of non literates as per this survey	2,09,024
5.	Total number of non-literates enrolled	1,80,196
6.	Date of sanction of the Project	03.02.2004
7.	Date of commencement of this project (Date of receipt of draft of first installment from Government of India)	17.05.2004
8.	Date of Completion of TLC	31-12-2007
9.	Duration of teaching/learning process	28.01.2006 to 31.12.2007
10.	Date on which evaluation contract signed with District Administration by evaluation agency	29.04.2008
11.	Date on which evaluation process started	04.06.2008
12.	Date on which final report handed over to District	10.08.2008
13.	Size of planned sample	8046
14.	Size of actual sample	8046
15.	Total number of proxy learners	158
16.	Percentage of sample learners who qualify as per NLM norms	73.83
17.	Percentage of learners out of genuine learners (appeared-proxy) who qualify as per NLM norms	74.53

BACKGROUND DATA

Total Literacy Campaign in Sitamarhi District, Bihar

1.	Date of Sanction	:	30.02.2004
2.	Date and Number of Learners Identified After Door to Door Survey	:	26.02.2005
			2,09,024

3. Break-up of Target and Enrolled Learners:

	Male	Female	Total
Target	110496	98526	209024
Enrolled	93547	86849	180196

4.	Age-group of Target Learners	:	15-35 years
			2,09,024
5.	Teaching-learning Dates	:	
	(a) Starting Data	:	28 January 2006
	(b) Completion Data	:	31 December, 2007
6.	Total Period of Teaching in Months	:	2 Years (Approx.)
7.	Total Number of Learners Studying Primer-III:		39,349
8.	Total Number of Learners Who Completed Primer-III :		1,21,617
9.	Total Number of Blocks covered in the District	:	8
10.	Total Number of Revenue village	:	319

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

It has been universally accepted that illiteracy is a serious obstacle in the socio-economic development of any society. An illiterate person remains surrounded by the vicious circle of ignorance which prevents him to take greater advantage of various developmental programs initiated by the Government. Therefore, literacy becomes an instrument of empowerment and awareness generation. The benefits of literacy are supposed to accrue privately to the individuals who become literate. Impact on the individual is linked to the aggregate benefits that mass literacy brings to the society as a whole. In this way, mass literacy can take a society to a new shape of development. With this core objective, a National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) was initiated on 2nd October 1978 in the country. The progress under the programme was a mix of success and failure. Therefore, to make this programme more effective and result oriented, the Government of India constituted National Literacy Mission (NLM) on 5th May, 1988 to place "Functional Literacy for All" on the National Agenda through the Total Literacy Campaign (TLC).

1.2 TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN (TLC)

The National Literacy Mission (NLM) was launched in 1988 to impart Functional Literacy to around 80 million illiterate people in the age-group of 15-35 years by 1995. Subsequently, changes were made in the target to include 100 million people to be made literate in the same age group by the year 1991 and full literacy to be achieved by 2005.

In 1989 a voluntary agency the Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP) asked to NLM for financial assistance for a mass campaign in Ernakulam district, Kerala. Thus, the first Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) began in Ernakulam district on January 26, 1989, and from this experience was evolved the model of Total Literacy Campaign for mass literacy. The Total Literacy Campaign has been conceived as a programme

not of any particular department, but it depends on the collective cooperation of the Government, non-Government, social and institutional organisations.

Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) is a Volunteer based programme. An overriding preference has been given to Voluntary Agencies (VAs) to take up area specific, time bound, cost effective and result oriented plan for eradication of illiteracy. The important Components in this programme are (i) Total Literacy Campaigns (TLCs), (ii) Post-Literacy Programmes (PLCs) and (iii) Self-directed Continuing Education (CE) in the perspective of lifelong learning.

The experience of the past few years shows that while the literacy campaigns have achieved remarkable success in several districts across the country, there have also been quite a few districts where the campaigns have floundered for a variety of reasons.

The Department of Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India constituted a six member expert group in April 1983 under the chairmanship of Prof. Arun Ghosh, to undertake a status-cum-impact evaluation of literacy campaigns, launched in different parts of the country. In addition to general recommendations, the expert group made specific suggestions about monitoring and evaluation procedures. It specially recommended that evaluation of literacy campaigns needs to be conducted not only with a credible methodology but also in the right spirit. The purpose was to provide an objective and reliable feed-back to local organizers about the present status of Campaigns, their strength and weakness, so that remedial measures could be promptly taken. The group also suggested a broad framework for evaluation of Literacy Campaigns.

1.3 EVALUATION SYSTEMS UNDER NATIONAL LITERACY MISSION

Self-evaluation of learning outcomes of the enrolled learners has been built into the body of the three primers. Each primer contains three tests and it has been assumed that if a learner attempts these tests he/she will have a fairly reliable idea of his learning weaknesses. This self-evaluation would enable the learners to perceive his/ her own pace and progress of learning and should heighten his/her motivation.

Besides self-evaluation of learners, every campaign district is subjected to two more evaluations namely "Concurrent Evaluation" which is to be carried out by agencies within the State but outside the concerned district and "Summative of Final Evaluation" to be carried out by agencies outside State. Concurrent Evaluation will focus on various activities in the process of implementation of the programme such as survey, environment building, training etc. so as to detect bottleneck shortfalls and deficiencies and suggest corrective measures to ensure optimum efficiency. Summative Evaluation which is normally executed at the end of the programme, will mainly focus on learning outcomes, success rate vis-à-vis the target and the impact of the campaign on the teaching-learning. The new approach of evaluation adopted by the NLM is aimed at ensuring complete transparency and, thus, enhancing the credibility of the result declared.

1.4 GENESIS OF FINAL EVALUATION OF TLC

The National Literacy Mission aims at imparting functional literacy in concrete terms. The functional literacy implies :

- achieving self-reliance in literacy and numeracy,
- becoming aware of the causes of their deprivation and moving towards amelioration of their condition through organization, and participation in the process of development.
- acquiring skills to improve the economic status and general well-being,
- imbibing the values of national integration, conservation of the environment, women's equality, observance of small family norms etc.

Ideally, the attainments of the learners need to be evaluated in respect of above goals. Nevertheless, while 'functionality' and 'awareness' constitute important elements of functional literacy and would require to be evaluated, the present stage of the programme in TLC areas suggests that it may be enough for the present to evaluate the learning outcomes in 3RS and assume that these will automatically develop gradually if they reach NLM norms. Moreover, if IPCL package is properly used, and tests are organised, these

would indirectly indicate the changes in the areas of awareness and functionality. Similarly, the passage meant for Reading and questions on Comprehension could be so framed as to indicate the possible level of information as part of awareness generation.

As far as literacy is concerned (which is the immediate goal of TLC), it has to be stated that no person should be declared literate unless he/she reached the NLM norms. Tools and instruments for evaluation of learning outcomes should be such as to help us in knowing what the learners could learn, rather than find out what is not known to them or what they have not learnt at all. Therefore, a dichotomous classification of learners into literates and illiterates was not favoured. It was felt that the performance of the learners should be described by range of scores obtained by them in reading, writing and numeracy skills, separately and also in aggregate.

1.5 PROCEDURE OF FINAL EVALUATION OF TLC

In view of the large scale operation of the Total Literacy Campaigns in the country and dearth of professionally competent persons who could be associated in evaluation of learning outcomes, evaluation procedures have to be simple and systematic and at the same time technically sound. The systematization proposed is in respect of (i) Test design or Blue Print (ii) Weightages to different components of literacy (iii) Cut-off-point (iv) Flexibility within basic framework, (v) Mode of administration of tests and dissemination of results.

(i) Test Design

The test design will be aligned to the competencies that the learners are expected to master on the conclusion of the basic literacy state. It is assumed that each learner who has participated in the programme would show some change and the test should help in understanding these changes and also determine who will have become literate as per norms of NLM. The test design refers to each of the Competencies in Reading, Writing and Numeracy, manner of testing, scoring etc.

(ii) Weightages and Cut Off Points

Assuming that Reading is a more frequently used skill, it has been given slightly higher weightage. Thus 'reading' has been given a score of 40 and writing and

numeracy are given a score of 30 each, the total score for the test being 100. It is stipulated that each of the competencies would be tested, the minimum required score would be 50 per cent of the maximum. However, for being declare literate, a person should have a minimum of 70 per cent in the aggregate. No separate weightage has been given to Reading speed because it is felt that reading speed is connected with comprehension. If a person is too slow in reading and is able to proceed haltingly or jerkily, the comprehension suffers. Regarding the cut-off-point, it was felt that if 70 per cent is kept as the cut off level, it should meet the proficiency requirements as per NLM norms.

(iii) Flexibility With Basic Framework

Since the design of the test is aligned to the competencies under NLM, it is necessary that for every competency, the testing situation is identified from the topics covered in the primer and to that extent there would be a built in flexibility in the test design.

1.6 OBJECTIVES OF FINAL EVALUATION OF TLC

It is important to understand the broad objectives and purpose of final evaluation of Total Literacy Campaign so that such evaluation may be conducted not only with a credit methodology but also in the right spirit. The followings are the major objectives set by NLM:

1. To provide an objective and reliable assessment of the literacy achievements.
2. To provide feedback to local organizers about the outcome of the Campaign, its strength and weakness and suggest remedial measures.
3. To provide academic inputs into the policy and planning of literacy campaigns at the State and Central levels.

1.7 METHODOLOGY

The Zila Saksharata Samiti, Sitamarhi started the Total Literacy Campaign in the year 2001. The Campaign was launched in two phases. The first phase covered 9

blocks of the district. Remaining 8 blocks were covered under the second phase. We have conducted the evaluation of second phase in which teaching-learning was completed during 28.1.2006 to 31.12.2007. The following blocks were covered under the evaluation as shown in Table I.1.

Table I.1: Block-wise Learners Completed P-III, at P-III and Sample Learners of Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Sl. No	Block	Learners Completed P-III	Learners at P-III	Total P-III Learners	Sample Learners
1.	Runni Saidpur	23672	13378	37050	1852
2.	Nanpur	18485	5605	24090	1204
3.	Bokhara	11257	4321	15578	779
4.	Choraut	7546	2542	10088	504
5.	Sursand	25039	5513	30552	1528
6.	Majorganj	9502	3906	13408	670
7.	Suppi	18671	11939	20610	1030
8.	Bairganiya	7445	2145	9590	479
	Total	121617	39349	160966	8046

Source : Zila Saksharata Samiti, Sitamarhi, Bihar.

1.7.1 Sampling

The NLM guidelines have recommended the following broad criteria for sampling.

1. Village/ward will be the last unit of sampling Village means the 'Panchayat Village' and not the 'Revenue Village.'
2. Attempt should be made to cover at least 70 per cent of the learners in a sample village.
3. The sample size would be 5 per cent of the universe; subject to maximum of ten thousand (10,000) learners.
4. A higher sample should be drawn to take care of sample loss.
5. At least one or two contingent villages in each block should be selected randomly.

6. The universe for the purpose of drawing the sample for testing the learners will be the learners studying Primer-III and those learners who completed Primer-III.

On the basis of above guidelines set by the NLM, following sampling procedure was followed for the selection of learners in Sitamarhi District:

- (i) It was decided to take up 5 per cent of Total learners as sample. Accordingly, 8046 learners were selected as sample for testing their learning skill in 3RS.
- (ii) The sample of 8046 learners was drawn from the those learners who have completed P-III + those learners who are at P-III. Thus, the sample combined from both type of learners.
- (iii) The 'Panchayat Village' was considered as the last unit of sampling not the Revenue village.
- (iv) The sample learners were drawn from all the eight development blocks according to their proportionate shares in total sample learners (P-III Completed + P-III studying).
- (v) After deciding the number of sample learners to be tested in each block, sample villages in each block were chosen from where the required number of learners were to be tested. Such villages were selected randomly in each block and efforts were made to select 3-4 villages in every block from where required learners could be available for testing. The probability of sample loss was also kept in mind.
- (vi) On the basis of random selection procedure, learners from the villages were selected.
- (vii) All possible care was taken that at least 70 percent of the total P-III learners in each sample village are put to test.

1.8 TEST PAPERS

The test papers in Writing, Reading and Arithmetic were designed as suggested in the Dave Committee report of National Literacy Mission and annexed in the guidelines for Final Evaluation of TLC districts. However, some passages of P-III-

'*Hamari Kitab*', used in teaching-learning by the ZSS, Sitamarhi were incorporated in the test papers, replacing the same of model test papers.

1.9 TEST ADMINISTRATION

Test was conducted with full participatory approach by the well trained Test Administrator (TAs).

1.10 PROXY LEARNERS

Proxy learners were identified on the basis of suggestions given in the guidelines of NLM. However, it was observed that cases of Proxy Learners were minimal as most of learners were found to be the genuine and seriously taking interest in test administration.

CHAPTER II

TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN SITAMARHI DISTRICT: AN OVERVIEW

II.1 INTRODUCTION

The Sitamarhi district of Bihar has been at the lowest rank among all the districts of state in terms of male, female and total literacy. According to 2001 census, literacy rates in Sitamarhi district in case of males, females and total population had been 51.02 per cent, 26.35 per cent and 39.38 per cent respectively. In this situation, successful implementation of Total Literacy Campaign in Sitamarhi district assumes utmost significance.

The second phase project of Total Literacy Campaign for Sitamarhi District was sanctioned on 30 February, 2004 by the NLM. However, the teaching-learning was started in the month of January, 2006. The survey to identify target learners was completed by 26 February, 2005. The campaign was completed by 31 December, 2007.

II.2 TARGET LEARNERS

The survey conducted from door to door identified 209024 illiterates in the age-group of 15-35 years as target learners. Around 53 per cent of the identified target learners had been the women. The block-wise ranking in terms of number of target learners, Runni Saidpur block was first followed by Sursand, Nanpur, Bokhara, Suppi, Majorganj, Bairganiya and Choraut blocks. Among the target learners, 178646 learners (86.877 per cent) could be enrolled for teaching-learning. In case of enrolled learners block-wise ranking Runni Saidpur block was first followed by Sursand, Nanpur, Suppi, Bokhara, Majorganj, Bairganiya and Choraut blocks.

Thus, it appears that ZSS, Sitamarhi has been successful in enlisting large number of target learners for teaching-learning despite facing several constraints in terms of difficult employment conditions of males and females in agriculture and non-agricultural activities which require hard manual labour and migration outside the

village. In Table II.1, block-wise male, female and total target and enrolled learners of ZSS, Sitamarhi has been presented.

Table II.1: Target and Enrolled Learners of ZSS, Sitamarhi, Bihar

S.No	Target Learners				Enrolled Learners		
	Block	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Runni Saidpur	26220	31917	58137	20576	21844	42420
2.	Nanpur	14187	15019	29206	12980	13350	26330
3.	Bokhara	10685	11865	22550	8255	8991	17246
4.	Choraut	5361	6338	11699	4944	5993	10937
5.	Sursand	16298	17944	34242	16065	17785	33850
6.	Majorganj	7130	8142	15272	6954	8000	14954
7.	Suppi	10720	11109	21829	10720	11109	21829
8.	Bairganiya	6472	6249	12721	5500	5580	11080
	Total	97073	108583	205656	85994	92652	178646

Source : Zila Saksharata Samiti, Sitamarhi, Bihar.

II.3 PRIMERS COMPLETED

As reported by the ZSS, all the enrolled learners have completed primer-I and Primer-II in each of the eight blocks of the district. Out of the total enrolled learners, more than 67 per cent reported to have completed Primer-III. The block-wise learners who have completed P-III were as follows:

Table III.2: Block-wise Learners Who Completed Primer-III: ZSS, Sitamarhi, Bihar

S.No	Block	Total	Male	Female	SC	ST
1.	Runni Saidpur	23672	11402	12270	NA	NA
2.	Nanpur	18485	9105	9380	NA	NA
3.	Bokhara	11257	5656	5601	NA	NA
4.	Choraut	7546	3833	3713	NA	NA
5.	Sursand	25039	12505	12534	928	NA
6.	Majorganj	9502	4285	5217	NA	NA
7.	Suppi	18671	8774	9897	NA	NA
8.	Bairganiya	7445	3445	4000	NA	NA
	Total	121617	59005	62612	928	NA

Source: Zila Saksharta Samiti, Sitamarhi, Bihar

The data provided by the ZSS, Sitamarhi suggests that 39349 learners were still learning P-III. The block-wise number of such learners of different groups were as follows:

Table II-3: Block-wise Learners Who Were Still Learning P-III: ZSS, Sitamarhi, Bihar

S.No	Block	Total	Male	Female	SC	ST
1.	Runni Saidpur	13378	6604	6774	NA	NA
2.	Nanpur	5605	2785	2820	NA	NA
3.	Bokhara	4321	1895	2426	NA	NA
4.	Choraut	2542	933	1609	NA	NA
5.	Sursand	5513	2145	3368	566	NA
6.	Majorganj	3906	1961	1945	NA	NA
7.	Suppi	1939	1214	725	NA	NA
8.	Bairganiya	2145	1145	1000	NA	NA
	Total	39349	18682	20667	566	NA

Source: Zila Saksharata Samiti, Sitamarhi, Bihar

However, above figures were computed by the ZSS, Sitamarhi before the Final Evaluation of TLC was undertaken during December 2007. It was observed during the testing of learners that most of those who were reported to be learning P-III have completed P-III. It was told by VT's and learners during field visits to each of eight blocks that the Secretary of the ZSS has been endeavoring to mobilize such learners to complete P-III. It could become evident to us that across all the eight blocks effort of the ZSS in this direction has been remarkably successful.

II.4 KRPs, MTs and VTs

We observed a very good network of KRPs, MTs and VTs developed by the ZSS, Sitamarhi during our visit to development blocks. It was noticed that most of KRPs, MTs, and VTs were present during the testing of learners. They seem to be active, enlightened and enthusiastic in teaching to learners. We are in view that ZSS, Sitamarhi managed the TLC by developing a good network of volunteers. It was also reported by the different volunteers that they attended several training programmes

organised by the ZSS. The total number of KRPs, MTs and VTs involved by the ZSS Sitamarhi in the Campaign were as follows:

Table II.4: Block-wise Number of KRP's, MTs, and VTs involved in the TLC Campaign: ZSS, Sitamarhi, Bihar

S.No	Block	KRPs			MTs			VTs		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Runni Saidpur	6	5	11	82	87	169	2060	2174	4234
2.	Nanpur	5	1	6	52	53	105	1298	1335	2633
3.	Bokhara	2	2	4	33	36	69	824	897	1721
4.	Choraut	2	1	3	20	24	44	492	599	1091
5.	Sursand	4	3	7	65	72	137	1606	1778	3384
6.	Majorganj	3	1	4	27	34	61	663	839	1502
7.	Suppi	5	1	6	43	45	88	1070	1108	2178
8.	Bairganiya	4	0	4	23	23	46	554	554	1108
	Total	31	14	45	343	372	715	8567	9284	17851

Source: Zila Saksharata Samiti, Sitamarhi, Bihar

II.5 ENVIRONMENTAL BUILDING MEASURES

The ZSS, Sitamarhi adopted several measures to create an atmosphere for awakening a need of literacy among the masses of the district. The initiatives included wall writing, distribution of pamphlets, organizing workshops/meetings/seminars and various sports events. The ZSS reported to have organised rallies from time to time. During the course of testing of learners during June 3-29, 2008, research team of the Institute tried to observe the impact of environmental building activities of the ZSS, Sitamarhi on the learners. It became apparent that various measures taken by the ZSS in this regard generated enthusiasm among the learners to understand the importance of literacy. By and large the learners reported to be aware of the environmental building activities of the ZSS, Sitamarhi.

II.6 TEACHING-LEARNING MATERIALS

The ZSS, Sitamarhi used 'Hamari Kitab' primers in the TLC. The primers were procured from State Resource Centre, Patna. The other materials required for teaching-learning like slates, pencils, copies etc. were also given to learners by the ZSS. The Block Development Officers (BDOs) were involved in the distribution of

materials. During the field visit, it was inquired by us from the learners about their satisfaction of receiving the teaching-learning materials from the ZSS. The learners reported to have received the teaching-learning materials in time and they were in view that the quality of materials supplied to them was satisfactory.

II.7 SUCCESS RATE OF LEARNERS IN CONCURRENT EVALUATION

The concurrent evaluation of Total Literacy Campaign of Sitamarhi district was undertaken by the L.N. Mishra College of Business Management, Muzaffarpur, Bihar during June 2007. The result of the learners tested as reported by the L.N. Mishra College of Business Management, Muzaffarpur showed remarkable success of learners who have achieved the NLM norms. The result presented by the L.N. Mishra College of Business Management, Muzaffarpur indicated that more than 72 per cent tested learners achieved the NLM norms. The success rate was more or less uniform across different caste-groups, age and gender. The details of the result as reported by the L.N. Mishra College of Business Management, Muzaffarpur have been shown in Table-5 and Annexure-I and II.

Table II-5: **Block-wise Success Rate of Learners As Per Concurrent Evaluation in Sitamarhi District, Bihar**

S.No	Block	Number of Learners Achieved NLM Norms			Percentage of Learners Achieved NLM Norms		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Runni Saidpur	162	627	798	81.00	78.77	79.22
2.	Nanpur	138	344	482	66.67	70.06	69.05
3.	Bokhara	39	118	157	67.24	62.77	63.82
4.	Choraut	39	79	118	65.00	62.20	63.10
5.	Sursand	249	438	687	68.98	66.77	65.55
6.	Majorganj	103	162	165	78.03	75.33	76.37
7.	Suppi	282	342	624	74.80	73.71	74.20
8.	Bairganiya	106	108	214	74.65	70.13	72.30
	Total	1123	2218	3336	72.48	71.56	72.02

Source: Evaluation Study by LNMCBM, Muzaffarpur.

CHAPTER - III

LEARNING ACHIEVEMENTS

III.1 TEST RESULTS

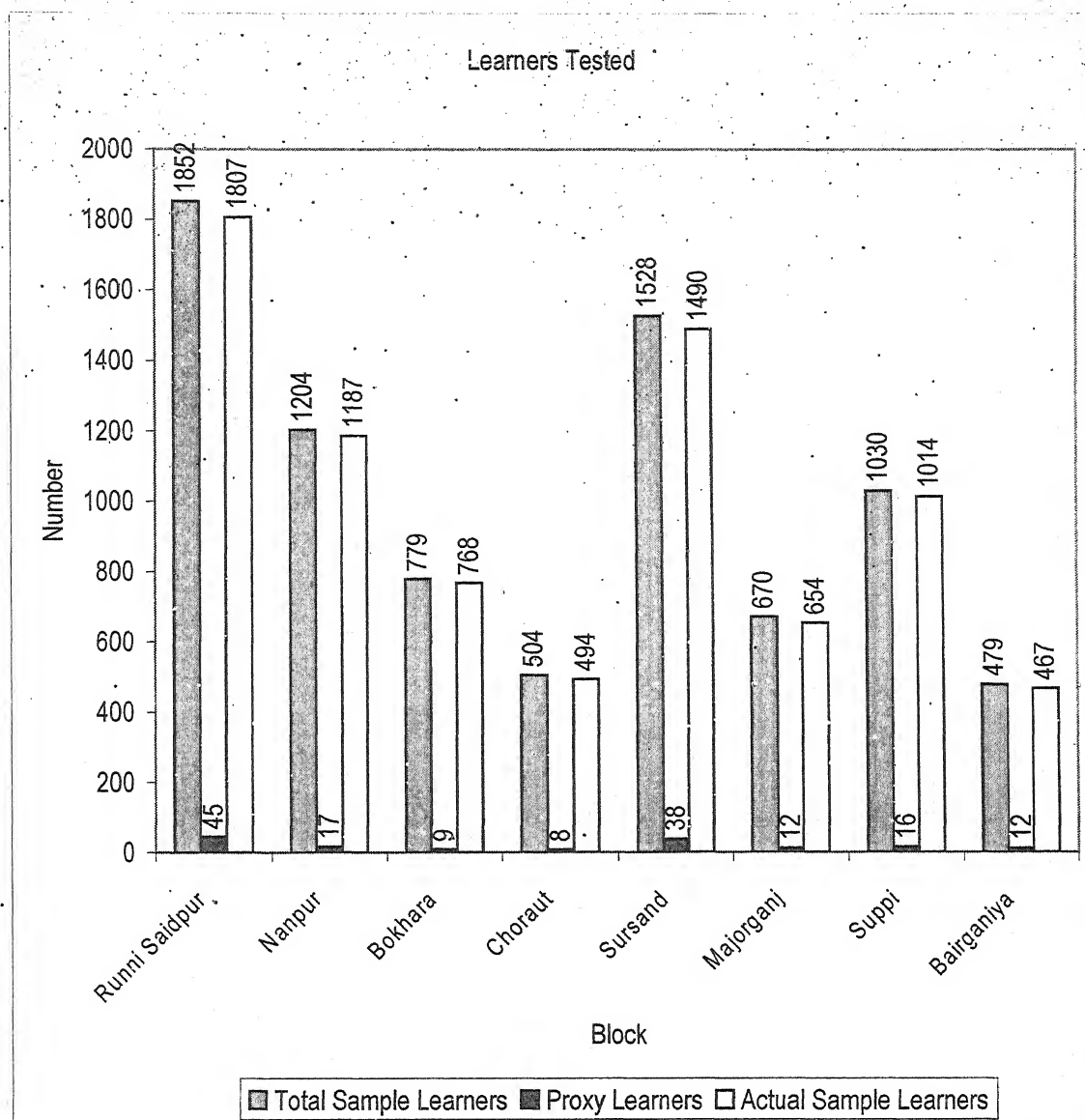
The performance of learners has been judged on the basis of their testing in reading, writing and arithmetic. The test papers as mentioned earlier have been designed on the basis of model test papers suggested by the NLM by including some passages from the Primer-III *Hamari Kitab* used by the ZSS, Sitamarhi. The learning achievements have been analyzed as recommended by the NLM.

III.2 LEARNERS TESTED

In the entire Sitamarhi district, 8046 learners were taken as sample learners for testing. The sample learners (8046) constituted five (5) per cent of all P-III learners in the district. The block-wise position of total tested learners, proxy learners and genuine learners, on the basis of which learners achievements have been examined, is as under:

Table III.1: Block-wise Sample, Proxy and Genuine Learners Tested in Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Sl. No	Block	Total Sample Learners	Proxy Learners	Actual Sample Learners
1.	Runni Saidpur	1852	45	1807
2.	Nanpur	1204	17	1187
3.	Bókhara	779	9	768
4.	Choraut	504	8	494
5.	Sursand	1528	38	1490
6.	Majorganj	670	12	654
7.	Suppi	1030	16	1014
8.	Bairganiya	479	12	467
	Total	8046	158	7881



III.3 VILLAGES SELECTED IN SAMPLE

A total of twenty-six (26) villages of Sitamarhi district constituted village-wise sample size of the study. In these villages, 48519 learners were the target learners and 40698 learners were the P-III learners (P-III studying + P-III completed). The block-wise sample villages and their target and P-III learners have been shown in Table-III.2.

Table III.2: Village-wise Sample Size of Zila Saksharata Samiti, Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh

Block	Sample Village	Target Learners	P-III Learners
Runni Saidpur	Walipur	1748	1353
	Manikchaul (West)	1771	1055
	Baghari	1960	1657
	Tikauli	1755	1602
	Davna Buzurg	2001	1948
	Runnisaidpur	1778	1472
	Total	11013	9087
Nanpur	Dorpur	1034	850
	Majhaur	1970	1690
	Nanpur (South)	1250	1080
	Bhadiyan	2240	1910
	Total	6494	5530
Bokhara	Kharka Bahara (South)	1792	1263
	Banaul	3534	2687
	Siunghachauni	1743	1264
	Total	7069	5214
Choraut	Yaddu Patti	1649	1547
	Choraut (North)	1463	1308
	Total	3112	2855
Sursand	Radhoor	2635	2292
	Amana	2423	2191
	Pathanpura	3256	2835
	Baghani	1461	1311
	Total	9775	8629
Majorganj	Majorganj	1495	1271
	Bahera	1465	1265
	Total	2960	2536
Suppi	Mohini Mandal	2421	2334
	Sasaula	1702	1580
	Akhta Purvi	661	600
	Total	4784	4514
Bairganiya	Jamuwa	1550	1200
	Parsauni	1580	1135
	Total	3130	2335
	All Total	48519	40698

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

III.4 SUCCESS RATE OF LEARNERS IN THE DISTRICT

The success rate of learners who included tested + absentee learners has been calculated as per Ghosh Committee recommendation. The details have been put in Table III.3. The calculation revealed that out of the sample learners, 74.53 per cent attained the NLM norms. In the total learners who completed P-III in district (P-III studying + P-III completed), 68.94 per cent obtained the NLM norms. As far the total target of the district was concerned, analysis showed that 53.09 per cent of them attained the NLM norms. The success rate of absentee learners was calculated as half of the success rate of the sample learners as recommendation by the Ghosh Committee.

Table III.3: Success Rate of Learners in District Sitamarhi, Bihar
(Including Tested + Absentee Learners)

		Sample Data								Pass Percentage	
Target	Primer III Learners	Target	Primer III	Appeared in Test	Proxy	Genuine	Number of Absentee	No. of Learners appeared	No AN	Out of Sample	Out of District Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
209024	160966	48519	40698	8046	158	7881 (Col.5-6)	32817 (Col.4-7)	Genuine = 7881 AB = 32817 Total=40698	Genuine = 7881 AB = 12471 Total=20352	74.53	68.94 per cent of Col.2 = 110971 which is 53.09 per cent of Col.1

Note: 1. AN = Attained the Norms.

2. AB = Absentee

3. Calculation of AN among absentee learners has been done according to Ghosh Committee recommendations which is as follows:

Calculations

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| (a) Treated all of them as failed | — | No |
| (b) Treated all of them as passed | — | No |
| (c) Treated the percentage of passed among the absentees same as tested learners passed | — | 76.70 |
| (d) The pass percentage considered between the pass percentage of tested learners | — | 38 per cent |

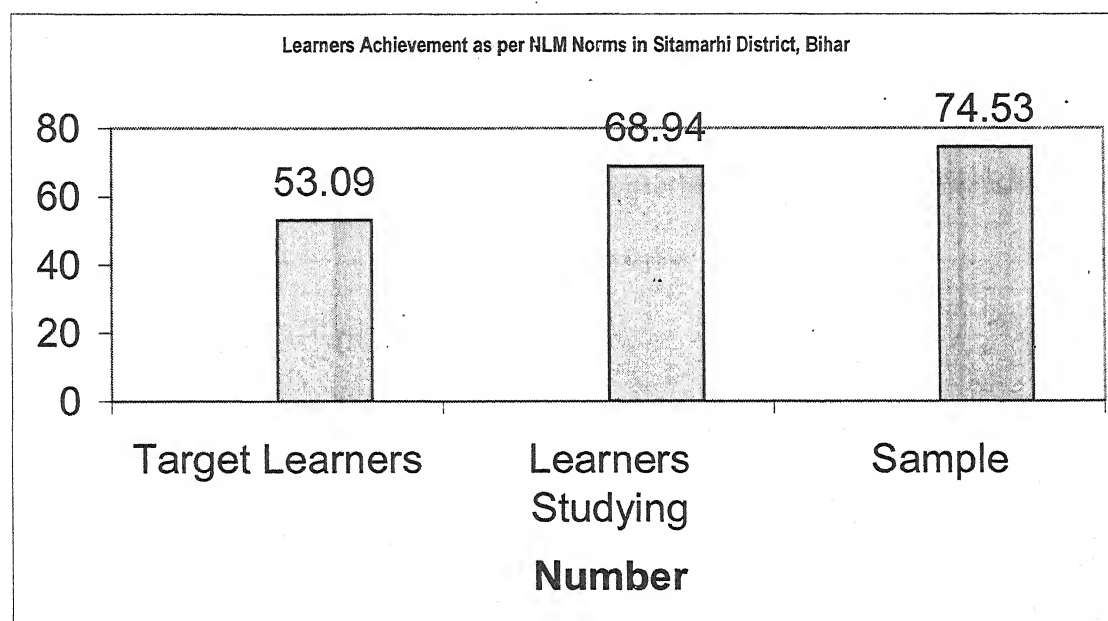
III.5 SUCCESS OF LEARNERS AS PER NORMS

On the basis of success rate of learners calculated as per Ghosh Committee recommendations, 53.09 per cent of the target learners in Sitamarhi district achieved the NLM norms. Those who were P-III learners in the district, 68.94 per cent attained the norms. In the sample, 74.53 per cent of the learners obtained norms as shown in the following Table III.4.

Table III.4: Learners Achievement as per NLM Norms in Sitamarhi District, Bihar
(Percentage)

Target Learners	Learners Studying P-III + P=III Completed	Sample
53.09	68.94	74.53

Source: Based on the learners tested.



III.6 STATUS OF PRIMERS COMPLETED

As per data furnished by the ZSS, Sitamarhi, 100 per cent of the enrolled learners reported to have completed P-I and P-II. The learners who were still studying P-III were 24.45 per cent and 75.55 per cent of the total learners completed P-III as evident in the following Table III.5.

Table III.5: Status of Sample Learners According to the Primers Completed, ZSS, Sitamarhi, Bihar

	Learners Completed Primer-I	Learners Completed Primer-I	Learners Completed Primer-III	Learners Completed Primer-III
Percentage of Learners Completed Different Primers	100.00	100.00	24.45	75.55

Source: Zila Saksharata Samiti, Sitamarhi, Bihar.

III.7 ACHIEVEMENT BY PRIMERS COMPLETED

The tested learners were analyzed according to the primers completed. It became evident that 69.01 per cent of those who were at P-III obtained norms and 75.11 per cent of the total learners who completed P-III have achieved the NLM norms as evident from the following Table III.6. The block-wise status of learners has been shown in Annexures V, VI and VII.

Table III.6: Learners Achievements by Primers Completed, ZSS, Sitamarhi, Bihar

	P-III Studying	P-III Completed	Total
Percentage of Learners Attained the Norms	69.01	75.11	74.53

Source: Based on the tested learners.

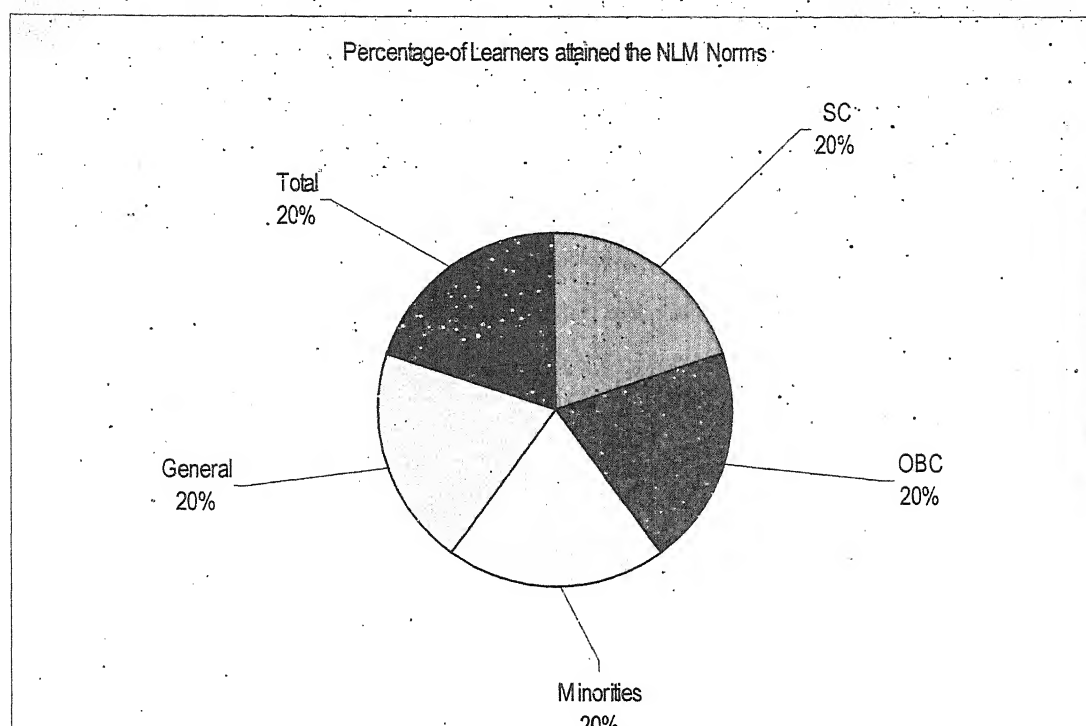
III.8 ACHIEVEMENT BY CASTE-GROUPS

The tested learners were analyzed according to different caste-groups to find the differences in their achievement level. The percentage of learners of different castes who achieved the NLM norms did not show much variation across different caste-groups as reflects from the following table III.7.

Table III.7: Caste-wise Learners Achievements, ZSS, Sitamarhi, Bihar

	SC	OBC	Minorities	General	Total
Percentage of Learners attained the NLM Norms	74.25	74.80	73.22	75.24	74.53

Source: Based on the tested learners.



The block-wise results according to caste-groups have been presented in Annexures VIII, IX, X and XI.

III.9 ACHIEVEMENT BY AGE

Though the target group for Total Literacy Campaign is 15-35 years of illiterates but some of the learners below 15 years of age get enrolled for learning. The NLM has recommended that achievement of learners, therefore, be examined according to age-group of 9-14 years and 15-35 years. Hence, the achievement of sample learners has been analyzed according to two age-groups of 9-14 years and 15-35 years in Table III.8.

Table III.8: Learners Achievement by Age: ZSS, Sitamarhi, Bihar

	9 – 14 Years	15 – 35 years
Percentage of Learners attained the NLM Norms	75.00	74.53

Source: Based on the tested learners.

It becomes evident from the above table that no significant difference in achievement of learners between two age groups. The block-wise results have been shown in Annexures XII, XIII and XIV.

III.10 ACHIEVEMENT BY GENDER

The achievement of tested learners was analyzed by gender. The result showed insignificant difference in achievement of male and female learners as evident in Table III.9.

Table III.9: Learners Achievement by Sex: ZSS, Sitamarhi, Bihar

	Male	Female	Total
Percentage of Learners attained the NLM Norms	75.72	73.95	74.53

Source: Based on the tested learners.

The block-wise achievement of male and female learners has been placed in Annexures XV, XVI and XVII.

III.11 MARKS OBTAINED BY SAMPLE AND P-III LEARNERS

The total marks obtained by the sample learners (aggregation of 3 RS) in different group of marks showed that 81.97 per cent of total genuine learners obtained more than 70+ marks. The percentage of learners who attained 0-49 marks was 3.07 and 6.24 per cent in between 50-59 marks. Thus, 1421 learners still need to put hard rudimentary level at present. In Table III.10, distribution of sample learners and total P-II learners of the district has been made.

Table III.10: Distribution of Sample and P-III Learners According to the Marks Obtained by them in Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Sl. No.	Marks	Number of Sample Learners	Number of P-III Learners	Learners Percentage
1.	00 - 49	242	4944	3.07
2.	50 - 59	492	10043	6.24
3.	60 - 69	687	14028	8.72
4.	70 +	6460	131951	81.97
	Total	7881	160966	100.00

Source: Based on the tested learners.

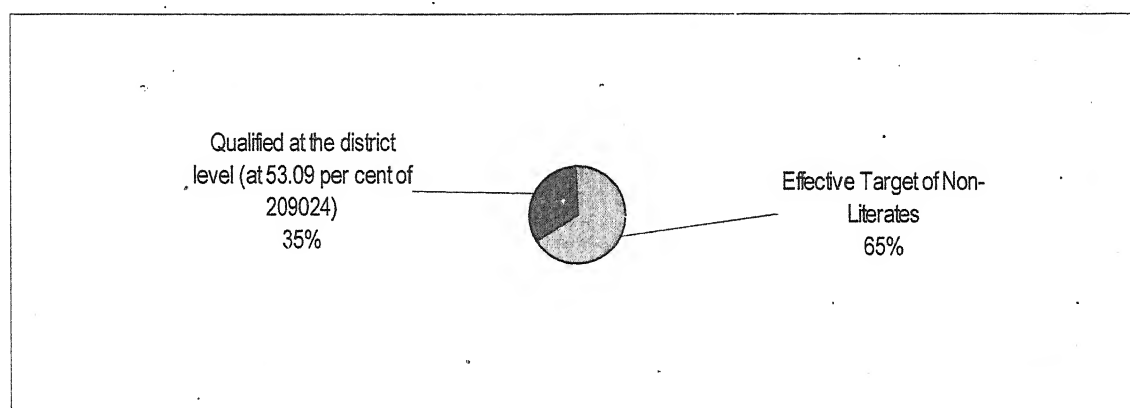
The block-wise distribution has been presented in Annexures XVIII to XXV.

III.12 LITERACY SCENARIO OF THE DISTRICT

Out of the total target of 209024 set for the TLC programme in the district, 110971 target learners could be made literates. An effort, therefore, be made to cover as many of them as possible during the Post Literacy Campaign phase. However, keeping in view the migration of the district, some of the target group members are bound to remain out of campaign. Therefore, there is little scope for the ZSS to enroll such learners. In Table III.11, literacy scenario of the Sitamarhi district has been presented.

Table III.11: Literacy Scenario of Sitamarhi District, Bihar

(a)	Effective Target of Non-Literates	209024
(b)	Qualified at the district level (at 53.09 per cent of 209024)	110971
(c)	Backlog [(a) – (b)]	98053



III.13 AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS

The sample learners were classified in two score groups, i.e. 0-19 and 20-40 in case of reading, 0-14 and 15-30 in case of writing and arithmetic. It became evident that 4.30 per cent of the tested learners obtained less than 19 marks in reading. In writing and arithmetic, 6.62 per cent and 7.73 per cent respectively attained less than 0-14 marks. In this way, 4 per cent tested learners in reading, 7 per cent in writing and 8.0 in arithmetic could not qualify to obtain fifty (50) per cent of the marks in each of

the three 3 ES. The average marks obtained in reading, writing and arithmetic have come to 28.83, 20.88 and 22.66 respectively as evident in Table III.12.

Table III.12: Number, Percentage and Average Marks obtained by Sample Learners, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 19	339	4.30	
20 – 40	7542	95.70	
All	7881	100.00	28.83
Writing			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 14	522	6.62	
15 – 30	7359	93.38	
All	7881	100.00	20.88
Arithmetic			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 14	609	7.73	
15 – 30	7272	92.27	
All	7881	100.00	22.66

Source: Based on the tested learners.

The block-wise number, percentage and average marks obtained have been placed in Annexures XXVI to XXXIII.

III.14 COMPARISON OF SUCCESS RATE BETWEEN MALES AND FEMALES

The comparison of success rate between male and female learners was made in order to find the gap between the two who could not attain NLM has been shown in Table III.13.

It become evident that percentages of marks obtained by the females in comparison with the males were lower in reading, writing and arithmetic. The difference was by 0.23 percentage point in reading, 1.41 percentage point in writing and 2.17 percentage point in arithmetic at the combined level of the district. The block-wise situation has been presented in Annexures XXXII to XXXVII.

Table III.13: Comparison of Success Rate Between Males and Females in 3RS, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading			
	Percentage of Marks Obtained		
Score	Male	Female	Difference
00 – 19	4.46	4.23	0.23
20 – 40	95.54	95.77	--
Writing			
	Percentage of Marks Obtained		
Score	Male	Female	Difference
00 – 14	7.57	6.16	1.41
15 – 30	92.43	93.84	--
Arithmetic			
	Percentage of Marks Obtained		
Score	Male	Female	Difference
00 – 14	9.18	7.01	2.17
15 – 30	90.82	92.99	--

Source: Based on the tested learners.

CHAPTER - IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

IV.1 CONCLUSIONS

The district of Sitamarhi is most backward in terms of literacy in entire Bihar State. The majority of population in district is backward caste which is socio-economically backward. Therefore, launch of Total Literacy Campaign assumes special significance in the district. The Total Literacy Campaign has ended on 31st December 2007 and just after it, final evaluation of the campaign was conducted by the Giri institute of Development Studies, Lucknow. The evaluation has revealed the following outcomes of the campaign:

- (i) The data provided by the ZSS, Sitamarhi have revealed that more than 86 per cent of the target learners were enrolled for teaching-learning. Among the total learners enrolled, 52 per cent were the female learners.
- (ii) Out of the enrolled learners, more than 61 per cent completed Primer-III. This shows that ZSS, Sitamarhi has been successful in completing the teaching-learning of very large number of learners to whom ZSS enrolled. The enrolment rate of female learners was found to more than 52 per cent which further indicates that ZSS, Sitamarhi has been successful in addressing the illiteracy problem of large number of disadvantaged people of the district;
- (iii) It was observed in the field that ZSS, Sitamarhi developed an excelled team of volunteers right from district to block and to the village level. Even the female volunteers were found to be equally active as that of male volunteers.
- (iv) It was observed that ZSS, Sitamarhi has successfully launched various environmental building activities in the entire district. The rural community which constitutes the near total population of the district was found to be largely aware of the importance and need of the literacy. The credit, certainly goes to the ZSS for vigorously managing the environmental activities during the

campaign. Several memorable events like cycle rallies were organized which are found to be still fresh in the memory of the rural people.

- (v) It was also observed in the field that all teaching-learning materials were systematically supplied to the learners as and when required.
- (vi) The Concurrent Evaluation, conducted by the L.N. Mishra College of Business Management, Muzaffarpur found a good performance of the TLC Campaign.
- (vii) The final evaluation was conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during 3-9 June, 2008.
- (viii) The sample of learners was drawn from the learners who completed Primer-III. The sample size was 5 per cent of all P-III learners of the district.
- (ix) The sample of the learners tested was spread in Twenty-six (26) villages of 8 blocks.
- (x) The analysis of the test result revealed a good performance of the ZSS, Sitamarhi in terms of the learners achieving the NLM norms.
- (xi) The test result showed that in the sample, 74.53 per cent of the total tested learners obtained the NLM norms.
- (xii) As far the calculation of success rate of all the P-III learners was concerned, around 69 per cent of them obtained the NLM norms.
- (xiii) In the sample P-III learners, 75.11 per cent was found to have obtained the NLM norms. The learners who were studying P-III, 69.01 per cent was found to have obtained the norms.
- (xiv) The caste-wise learners achievement did show negligible variation. It implies that ZSS efforts have been uniform in imparting literacy skills to all caste-groups.
- (xv) Though under the TLC, target age-group was 15-35 years. However, some of the learners below the age of 15 years were also enrolled. When learners achievement was disaggregated into age-groups, negligible variation was noticed.
- (xvi) The gender-wise learners achievement did not reveal any noticeable variation.
- (xvii) In the total target learners, around 27000 could not be enrolled and 39000 learners were at the end of completion of P-III. The ZSS will have to take care

- and migration of the people in the district, this number becomes much lower. As the teaching-learning of such left over learners is still going on, it can be expected that ZSS will cover this target till the beginning of PL Phase. Those who will remain to be covered, need to be taken care of during the PL Phase.
- (xviii) The writing has been the weak area of learners as compared to reading and arithmetic. Those obtaining NLM norms were quite higher in reading, arithmetic and writing as well.
- (xix) The difference has been noticed in terms of success rate between males and female learners. Though not much wide, but ZSS need to focus on the female learners in general and for improving the writing skill of female learners.

IV.2 SUGGESTIONS

On the basis of review of success rate of learners as became evident from the testing of learners, followings are recommended for consideration of the ZSS, Sitamarhi for implementation:

- (i) The result has revealed that ZSS, Sitamarhi has been successful in achieving the objectives of Total Literacy Campaign.
- (ii) The ZSS, Sitamarhi has developed a very good network of team of volunteers. It was observed that some volunteers desire to get something in lieu of their services. It is suggested that the volunteers may be given preference in various government schemes, being implemented at the village level.
- (iii) The President of the ZSS who is District Magistrate of the District may take an initiative to instruct the departments of the district to give preference to volunteers in selection of beneficiaries of different schemes and the recommendations of the volunteers may be considered while selecting the target group as beneficiaries under various schemes.
- (iv) The present District Magistrate, Mr. Vijay Kumar, IAS and Mr. Ajit Kumar Singh, Vice President of ZSS-cum-Deputy Commissioner of the District, seem to be taking keen interest in the effective implementation of the literacy programme in Sitamarhi district. The ZSS should obtain the guidance and

of thousand learners during its PL phase. However, keeping the employment and migration of the people in the district, this number becomes much lower. As the teaching-learning of such left over learners is still going on, it can be expected that ZSS will cover this target till the beginning of PL Phase. Those who will remain to be covered, need to be taken care of during the PL Phase.

- (xviii) The writing has been the weak area of learners as compared to reading and arithmetic. Those obtaining NLM norms were quite higher in reading, arithmetic and writing as well.
- (xix) The difference has been noticed in terms of success rate between males and female learners. Though not much wide, but ZSS need to focus on the female learners in general and for improving the writing skill of female learners.

IV.2 SUGGESTIONS

On the basis of review of success rate of learners as became evident from the testing of learners, followings are recommended for consideration of the ZSS, Sitamarhi for implementation:

- (i) The result has revealed that ZSS, Sitamarhi has been successful in achieving the objectives of Total Literacy Campaign.
- (ii) The ZSS, Sitamarhi has developed a very good network of team of volunteers. It was observed that some volunteers desire to get something in lieu of their services. It is suggested that the volunteers may be given preference in various government schemes, being implemented at the village level.
- (iii) The President of the ZSS who is District Magistrate of the District may take an initiative to instruct the departments of the district to give preference to volunteers in selection of beneficiaries of different schemes and the recommendations of the volunteers may be considered while selecting the target group as beneficiaries under various schemes.
- (iv) The present District Magistrate, Mr. Vijay Kumar, IAS and Mr. Ajit Kumar Singh, Vice President of ZSS-cum-Deputy Commissioner of the District, seem to be taking keen interest in the effective implementation of the literacy programme in Sitamarhi district. The ZSS should obtain the guidance and

involvement of these officers to make the literacy programme more result-oriented.

- (v) There is no doubt that the present Secretary of the ZSS, Sitamarhi Mr. Nalin Vilochan is a dedicated officer. He seems to grossly involved so much so that we have generally found him to be working overtime. He has developed a good rapport with the volunteers and learners. Therefore, it is recommended that Mr. Nalin Vilochan should continue to remain the Secretary during the Post Literacy Programme.
- (vi) Though the ZSS, Sitamarhi has demonstrated effectiveness as far enhancing the literacy among women is concerned during the TLC phase, it is recommended that the same emphasis should continue during the Post Literacy phase as well.
- (vii) The ZSS has formed some Self-Help Groups (SHGs). It was found that some of the groups have made remarkable success in terms of running of income generating activities. The ZSS, should start identify the successful groups and try to replicate them during the PL phase.
- (viii) The training component in income generating activities assumes crucial position during PL period. The ZSS needs to start identify the training areas just from now.
- (ix) It is recommended that the Post-Literacy Programme should be initiated as early as possible in Sitamarhi district.
- (x) The ZSS, Sitamarhi may obtain necessary guidance and support from the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow during its Post-Literacy Programme for the effective and result-oriented implementation.

Annexure I (A): Block-wise Sample Village and Learners of Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Block	Village	Target Learners	Enrolled Learners	Learners Studying P-III	Learners Completed P-III	Total	Sample Learners
Runni Saidpur	Walipur	1748	1530	510	843	1353	270
	Manikchawk (West)	1771	1120	325	730	1055	328
	Baghari	1960	1750	967	690	1657	301
	Tikauli	1755	1670	415	1187	1602	357
	Davna Buzurg	2001	2020	671	1277	1948	308
	Runnisaidpur (Middle)	1778	1530	382	1090	1472	288
	Total	11013	9620	3270	5817	9087	1852
Nanpur	Dorpur	1034	900	360	490	850	252
	Majhaur	1970	1850	650	1040	1690	329
	Nanpur (South)	1250	1200	160	920	1080	287
	Bhadiyan	2240	2000	460	1450	1910	336
	Total	6494	5950	1630	3900	5530	1204
Bokhara	Kharka Bahara (South)	1792	1424	257	1006	1263	233
	Banaul	3534	2854	1032	1655	2687	318
	Siunghachauni	1743	1420	248	1016	1264	228
	Total	7069	5658	1537	3677	5214	779
Choraut	Yaddu Patti	1649	1649	359	1188	1547	289
	Choraut (North)	1463	1460	521	787	1308	215
	Total	3112	3109	880	1975	2855	504
Sursand	Radhoor	2635	2609	512	1780	2292	395
	Amana	2423	2411	415	1776	2191	375
	Pathanpura	3256	3235	585	2250	2835	403
	Baghani	1461	1450	250	1061	1311	355
	Total	9775	9705	1762	6867	8629	1528
Majorganj	Majorganj	1495	1370	196	1075	1271	343
	Bahera	1465	1400	265	1000	1265	327
	Total	2960	2770	461	2075	2536	670
Suppi	Mohini Mandal	2421	2421	139	2195	2334	436
	Sasaula	1702	1702	160	1420	1580	399
	Akhta Purvi	661	661	110	490	600	195
	Total	4784	4784	409	4105	4514	1030
Bairganiya	Jamuwa	1550	1380	250	950	1200	233
	Parsauni	1580	1300	245	890	1135	246
	Total	3130	2680	495	1840	2335	479
	All Total	48337	44276	10444	30256	40698	8046

Source: Zila Saksharta Samiti, Sitamarhi District, Bihar.

Annexure I (B): Status of Sample Learners According to the Primers Completed

Block	Sample Village	Enrolled Learners (P-I)	Enrolled Learners (P-II)	Learners Studying (P-III)	Learners Completed (P-III)
Runni Saidpur	Walipur	177	177	510	843
	Manikchauk (West)	65	65	325	730
	Baghari	93	93	967	690
	Tikauli	68	68	415	1187
	Davna Buzurg	72	72	671	1277
	Runnisaidpur	58	58	382	1090
	Total	533	533	3270	5817
Nanpur	Dorpur	50	50	360	490
	Majhaur	160	160	650	1040
	Nanpur (South)	120	120	160	920
	Bhadiyan	90	90	460	1450
	Total	420	420	1630	3900
Bokhara	Kharka Bahara (South)	161	161	257	1006
	Banaul	167	167	1032	1655
	Siunghachauni	156	156	248	1016
	Total	484	484	1537	3677
Choraut	Yaddu Patti	102	102	359	1188
	Choraut (North)	152	152	521	787
	Total	254	254	880	1975
Sursand	Radhoor	317	317	512	1780
	Amana	220	220	415	1776
	Pathanpura	400	400	585	2250
	Baghani	139	139	250	1061
	Total	1076	1076	1762	6867
Majorganj	Majorganj	99	99	196	1075
	Bahera	185	185	265	1000
	Total	284	284	461	2075
Suppi	Mohini Mandal	77	77	139	2195
	Sasaula	122	122	160	1420
	Akhata Purvi	57	57	110	490
	Total	256	256	409	4105
Bairganiya	Jamuwa	180	180	250	950
	Parsauni	165	165	245	890
	Total	345	345	495	1840
	All Total	3652	3652	10444	30256

Source: Zila Saksharta Samiti, Sitamarhi District, Bihar.

Annexure II: Block-wise Total Population and Target Learners in Sitamarhi District,

Bihar

Particulars		Runni Saidpur	Nanpur	Bokhara	Choraut	Sursand	Majorganj	Suppi	Bairganiya	Total
Total Population	Total	297569	146416	103999	61937	162870	80195	97275	101630	1051891
	Male	157648	76654	54692	32841	85950	42111	51268	53785	554949
	Female	139921	69762	49307	29096	76920	38084	46007	47845	496942
Illiterate in the age group 15-35 years	Total	26220	14187	10685	5361	16298	7130	10720	6472	97073
	Male	31917	15019	11865	6338	17944	8142	11109	6249	108583
	Female	58137	29206	22550	11699	34242	15272	21829	12721	205656

Source: Zila Saksharta Samiti, Sitamarhi District, Bihar.

Annexure III: Block-wise Enrolled Learners of Zila Saksharta Samiti, Sitamarhi District,

Bihar

Particulars		Runni Saidpur	Nanpur	Bokhara	Choraut	Sursand	Majorganj	Suppi	Bairganiya
Enrolled Learners	Total	42420	26330	17246	10937	33850	14954	21829	11080
	Male	20576	12980	8255	4944	16065	6954	10720	5500
	Female	21844	13350	8991	5993	17785	8000	11109	5580

Source: Zila Saksharta Samiti, Sitamarhi District, Bihar.

Annexure IV: Block-wise Success Rate of Learners As per Concurrent Evaluation in

Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Block	Reading	Writing	Innumeracy
Runni Saidpur	98.39	98.29	98.19
Nanpur	91.12	98.42	97.56
Bokhara	94.71	97.98	95.12
Choraut	96.79	95.72	97.32
Sursand	80.63	95.47	97.34
Majorganj	92.22	97.12	96.25
Suppi	96.76	99.88	99.41
Bairganiya	96.96	93.92	94.25

Source: Evaluation Study by LNMCBM, Muzaffarpur.

Annexure V: **Block-wise Percentage of Learners Who attained NLM Norms According to Primers Completed**

Block	P-III Studying	P-III	Total
Runni Saidpur	60.80	76.52	74.99
Nanpur	75.42	77.08	76.92
Bokhara	62.32	66.67	66.28
Choraut	72.09	75.83	75.51
Sursand	72.59	75.57	75.30
Majorganj	66.07	75.42	74.62
Suppi	72.45	74.89	74.65
Bairganiya	77.27	76.36	76.45
Total	69.01	75.11	74.53

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

Annexure VI: **Block-wise Number of Learners Who attained NLM Norms According to Primers Completed**

Block	P-III Studying	P-III Completed	Total
Runni Saidpur	107	1248	1355
Nanpur	89	824	913
Bokhara	43	466	509
Choraut	31	342	373
Sursand	98	1024	1122
Majorganj	37	451	488
Suppi	71	686	757
Bairganiya	34	323	357
Total	510	5364	5874

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

Annexure VII: **Block-wise Number of Learners who did not attained NLM Norms According to Primers Completed**

Block	P-III Studying	P-III Completed	Total
Runni Saidpur	69	383	452
Nanpur	29	245	274
Bokhara	26	233	259
Choraut	12	109	121
Sursand	37	331	368
Majorganj	19	147	166
Suppi	27	230	257
Bairganiya	10	100	110
Total	229	1778	2007

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

Annexure VIII: Sex, Caste and Age-wise Distribution of Learners Obtained at least 50 per cent Marks as per Concurrent Evaluation in Sitamarhi District, Bihar

A. Sex-wise

Different Competence \ Sex	Male	Female	Total
Reading	93.19	92.83	92.95
Writing	97.21	97.66	97.41
Numeracy	97.41	97.66	97.58

B. Caste-wise

Caste	Male	Female	Total
General	80.12	78.35	78.89
OBC	74.27	71.20	72.29
SC	64.35	69.15	68.53
Minorities	41.52	71.40	70.29
All	72.78	71.68	72.04

C. Age-wise

Age	Male	Female	Total
Upto 20 years	72.69	69.76	70.71
21 - 25	71.71	72.65	72.33
26 - 30	73.91	70.92	71.85
31 - 35	75.19	71.84	72.91
Above 35	68.72	78.02	74.64
All	72.78	71.68	72.04

Source: Evaluation Study by LNMCM, Muzaffarpur.

Annexure IX: Block-wise and Caste-wise Percentage of Learners Who Attained NLM Norms

Block	SC	OBC	Minorities	General	Total
Runni Saidpur	75.00	74.97	72.25	79.39	74.99
Nanpur	77.06	76.77	77.07	77.18	76.92
Bokhara	65.87	66.55	66.22	66.28	66.28
Choraut	75.56	75.52	76.29	74.19	75.51
Sursand	75.26	75.33	75.18	75.32	75.30
Majorganj	74.80	74.51	74.42	75.00	74.62
Suppi	74.30	74.73	74.80	74.68	74.65
Bairganiya	79.17	76.10	72.38	82.54	76.45
Total	74.24	74.80	73.22	75.24	74.53

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

Annexure X: Block-wise and Caste-wise Learners Who Attained NLM Norms

Block	SC	OBC	Minorities	General	Total
Runni Saidpur	177	734	263	181	1355
Nanpur	178	499	121	115	913
Bokhara	110	187	98	114	509
Choraut	34	219	74	46	373
Sursand	146	693	106	177	1122
Majorganj	92	266	64	66	488
Suppi	133	417	92	115	757
Bairganiya	38	191	76	52	357
Total	908	3206	894	866	5874

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

Annexure XI: Block-wise and Caste-wise Learners Who Did Not Attained NLM Norms

Block	SC	OBC	Minorities	General	Total
Runni Saidpur	59	245	101	47	452
Nanpur	53	151	36	34	274
Bokhara	57	94	50	58	259
Choraut	11	71	23	16	121
Sursand	48	227	35	58	368
Majorganj	31	91	22	22	166
Suppi	46	141	31	39	257
Bairganiya	10	60	29	11	110
Total	315	1080	327	285	2007

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

Annexure XII: Block-wise Percentage of Learners in the Age Group of 9-14 and 15-35 who attained NLM Norms in Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Block	9 – 14 years	15 – 35 years
Runni Saidpur	73.68	74.99
Nanpur	77.78	76.92
Bokhara	75.00	66.28
Choraut	75.00	75.51
Sursand	73.33	75.30
Majorganj	77.78	74.62
Suppi	71.43	74.65
Bairganiya	80.00	76.45
Total	75.00	74.53

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

Annexure XIII: Block-wise Number of Learners in the Age Group of 9-14 and 15-35 who attained NLM Norms in Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Block	9 – 14 years	15 – 35 years
Runni Saidpur	14	1341
Nanpur	7	906
Bokhara	6	503
Choraut	6	367
Sursand	11	1111
Majorganj	7	481
Suppi	5	752
Bairganiya	4	353
Total	60	5814

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

Annexure XIV: Block-wise Number of Learners in the Age Group of 9-14 and 15-35 who Did Not attained NLM Norms in Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Block	9 – 14 years	15 – 35 years
Runni Saidpur	5	447
Nanpur	2	272
Bokhara	2	257
Choraut	2	119
Sursand	4	364
Majorganj	2	164
Suppi	2	255
Bairganiya	1	109
Total	20	1987

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

Annexure XV: Block-wise Percentage of Male and Female Learners who attained NLM Norms in Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Block	Male	Female	Total
Runni Saidpur	75.18	74.90	74.99
Nanpur	77.90	76.47	76.92
Bokhara	69.14	64.95	66.28
Choraut	74.59	76.04	75.51
Sursand	79.76	73.02	75.30
Majorganj	72.12	75.93	74.62
Suppi	76.76	73.59	74.65
Bairganiya	74.12	77.78	76.45
Total	75.72	73.95	74.53

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

Annexure XVI: Block-wise Number of Male and Female Learners who attained NLM Norms in Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Block	Male	Female	Total
Runni Saidpur	427	928	1355
Nanpur	289	624	913
Bokhara	168	341	509
Choraut	135	238	373
Sursand	402	720	1122
Majorganj	163	325	488
Suppi	261	496	757
Bairganiya	126	231	357
Total	1971	3903	5874

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

Annexure XVII: Block-wise Number of Male and Female Learners who Did Not attained NLM Norms in Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Block	Male	Female	Total
Runni Saidpur	141	311	452
Nanpur	82	192	274
Bokhara	75	184	259
Choraut	46	75	121
Sursand	102	266	368
Majorganj	63	103	166
Suppi	79	178	257
Bairganiya	44	66	110
Total	632	1375	2007

Source: Based on the testing of learners

Annexure XVIII: Distribution of Sample and Primer-III Learners According to the Marks Obtained by them, Runni Saidpur Block, Sitamarhi, Bihar

Marks	Number of Sample Learners	Number of P-III Learners	Percentage
00 - 49	46	945	2.55
50 - 59	123	2523	6.81
60 - 69	143	2931	7.91
70 +	1495	30651	82.73
Total	1807	37050	100.00

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

Annexure XIX: Distribution of Sample and Primer-III Learners According to the Marks Obtained by them, Nanpur Block, Sitamarhi, Bihar

Marks	Number of Sample Learners	Number of P-III Learners	Percentage
00 - 49	22	446	1.85
50 - 59	50	1014	4.21
60 - 69	89	1807	7.50
70 +	1026	20823	86.44
Total	1187	24090	100.00

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

Annexure XX: Distribution of Sample and Primer-III Learners According to the Marks Obtained by them, Bokhara Block, Sitamarhi, Bihar

Marks	Number of Sample Learners	Number of P-III Learners	Percentage
00 - 49	37	751	4.82
50 - 59	98	1988	12.76
60 - 69	104	2109	13.54
70 +	529	10730	68.88
Total	768	15578	100.00

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

Annexure XXI: Distribution of Sample and Primer-III Learners According to the Marks Obtained by them, Choraut Block, Sitamarhi, Bihar

Marks	Number of Sample Learners	Number of P-III Learners	Percentage
00 - 49	12	245	2.43
50 - 59	29	592	5.87
60 - 69	35	715	7.09
70 +	418	8536	84.61
Total	494	10088	100.00

Source: Based on the testing of learners.

Annexure XXII: Distribution of Sample and Primer-III Learners According to the Marks Obtained by them, Sursand Block, Sitamarhi, Bihar

Marks	Number of Sample Learners	Number of P-III Learners	Percentage
00 - 49	45	923	3.02
50 - 59	74	1518	4.97
60 - 69	123	2524	8.26
70 +	1248	25587	83.75
Total	1490	30557	100.00

Source: Based on the testing of learners

Annexure XXIII: Distribution of Sample and Primer-III Learners According to the Marks Obtained by them, Majorganj Block, Sitamarhi, Bihar

Marks	Number of Sample Learners	Number of P-III Learners	Percentage
00 – 49	30	615	4.59
50 – 59	34	697	5.20
60 – 69	67	1373	10.24
70 +	523	10723	79.97
Total	654	13408	100.00

Source: Based on the testing of learners

Annexure XXIV: Distribution of Sample and Primer-III Learners According to the Marks Obtained by them, Suppi Block, Sitamarhi, Bihar

Marks	Number of Sample Learners	Number of P-III Learners	Percentage
00 – 49	39	793	3.85
50 – 59	61	1239	6.01
60 – 69	90	1830	8.88
70 +	824	16748	81.26
Total	1014	20610	100.00

Source: Based on the testing of learners

Annexure XXV: Distribution of Sample and Primer-III Learners According to the Marks Obtained by them, Bair4ganiya Block, Sitamarhi, Bihar

Marks	Number of Sample Learners	Number of P-III Learners	Percentage
00 – 49	11	226	2.36
50 – 59	23	472	4.92
60 – 69	36	739	7.71
70 +	397	8153	85.01
Total	467	9590	100.00

Source: Based on the testing of learners

Annexure XXVI: Number, Percentage and Average Marks obtained by Sample Learners, Runni Saidpur Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 - 19	48	2.86	
20 - 40	1759	97.34	
All	1807	100.00	20.69
Writing			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 - 14	76	4.21	
15 - 30	1731	95.79	
All	1807	100.00	19.38
Arithmetic			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 - 14	96	5.31	
15 - 30	1711	94.69	
All	1807	100.00	20.58

Source: Based on the tested learners.

Annexure XXVII: Number, Percentage and Average Marks obtained by Sample Learners, Nanpur Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 - 19	13	1.10	
20 - 40	1174	98.90	
All	1187	100.00	33.09
Writing			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 - 14	48	4.04	
15 - 30	1139	95.96	
All	1187	100.00	22.65
Arithmetic			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 - 14	22	1.85	
15 - 30	1165	98.75	
All	1187	100.00	26.54

Source: Based on the tested learners.

Annexure XXVIII: Number, Percentage and Average Marks obtained by Sample Learners, Bokhara Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 19	65	8.46	
20 – 40	703	91.54	
All	768	100.00	26.06
Writing			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 14	91	11.85	
15 – 30	677	88.15	
All	768	100.00	19.04
Arithmetic			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 14	116	15.10	
15 – 30	652	84.90	
All	768	100.00	19.92

Source: Based on the tested learners.

Annexure XXIX: Number, Percentage and Average Marks obtained by Sample Learners, Choraut Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 19	25	5.06	
20 – 40	469	94.94	
All	494	100.00	31.86
Writing			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 14	46	9.31	
15 – 30	448	90.69	
All	494	100.00	21.45
Arithmetic			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 14	59	11.94	
15 – 30	435	88.06	
All	494	100.00	22.59

Source: Based on the tested learners.

Annexure XXX: Number, Percentage and Average Marks obtained by Sample Learners, Sursand Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 19	78	5.23	
20 – 40	1412	94.77	
All	1490	100.00	31.16
Writing			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 14	88	5.91	
15 – 30	1402	94.09	
All	1490	100.00	22.63
Arithmetic			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 14	97	6.51	
15 – 30	1393	93.49	
All	1490	100.00	21.82

Source: Based on the tested learners.

Annexure XXXI: Number, Percentage and Average Marks obtained by Sample Learners, Majorganj Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 19	50	7.65	
20 – 40	604	92.35	
All	654	100.00	28.94
Writing			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 14	62	9.48	
15 – 30	592	90.52	
All	654	100.00	19.99
Arithmetic			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 14	73	11.16	
15 – 30	581	88.84	
All	654	100.00	19.05

Source: Based on the tested learners.

Annexure XXXII: Number, Percentage and Average Marks obtained by Sample Learners, Sappi Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 19	52	5.13	
20 – 40	962	94.87	
All	1014	100.0	29.63
Writing			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 14	79	7.79	
15 – 30	935	92.21	
All	1014	100.00	20.51
Arithmetic			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 14	103	10.16	
15 – 30	911	89.84	
All	1014	100.00	18.58

Source: Based on the tested learners.

Annexure XXXIII: Number, Percentage and Average Marks obtained by Sample Learners, Bairganiya Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 19	8	1.71	
20 – 40	459	98.29	
All	467	100.00	32.15
Writing			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 14	32	6.85	
15 – 30	435	93.15	
All	467	100.00	21.43
Arithmetic			
Score	No. of Sample Learners	Percentage	Average Score
00 – 14	43	9.21	
15 – 30	424	90.79	
All	467	100.00	24.95

Source: Based on the tested learners.

Annexure XXXIV: Comparison of Success Rate Between Male and Female in 3Rs, Runai Saidpur Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 19	2.64	2.66	0.02
20 – 40	97.36	97.34	
Writing (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	4.23	4.20	0.03
15 – 30	95.77	95.80	
Arithmetic (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	6.87	4.60	0.27
15 – 30	93.13	95.40	

Source: Based on the tested learners.

Annexure XXXV: Comparison of Success Rate Between Male and Female in 3Rs, Nanpur Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	1.08	1.10	0.02
20 – 40	98.92	98.90	
Writing (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	4.04	4.04	0.00
15 – 30	95.96	95.96	
Arithmetic (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	2.43	1.59	0.84
15 – 30	97.57	98.41	

Source: Based on the tested learners.

Annexure XXXVI: Comparison of Success Rate Between Male and Female in 3Rs,
Bokhara Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 19	9.05	8.19	0.86
20 – 40	90.95	91.81	
Writing (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	16.05	9.90	6.15
15 – 30	83.95	90.10	
Arithmetic (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	18.52	13.52	5.00
15 – 30	81.48	86.48	

Source: Based on the tested learners

Annexure XXXVII: Comparison of Success Rate Between Male and Female in 3Rs,
Choraut Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	4.42	5.43	1.01
20 – 40	95.58	94.57	
Writing (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	10.50	8.63	1.87
15 – 30	89.50	91.37	
Arithmetic (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	12.71	11.50	1.21
15 – 30	87.29	88.50	

Source: Based on the tested learners

Annexure XXXVIII: Comparison of Success Rate Between Male and Female in 3Rs,
Sursand Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	5.56	5.07	0.49
20 – 40	94.44	94.93	
Writing (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	7.74	4.97	2.77
15 – 30	92.26	95.03	
Arithmetic (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	8.14	5.68	2.46
15 – 30	91.86	94.32	

Source: Based on the tested learners.

Annexure XXXIX: Comparison of Success Rate Between Male and Female in 3Rs,
Majorganj Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	7.08	7.94	0.86
20 – 40	92.92	92.06	
Writing (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	9.29	9.58	0.29
15 – 30	90.71	90.42	
Arithmetic (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	10.62	11.45	0.83
15 – 30	89.38	88.55	

Source: Based on the tested learners

Annexure XL: Comparison of Success Rate Between Male and Female in 3Rs, Suppi Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	6.18	4.60	1.58
20 – 40	93.82	95.40	
Writing (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	8.24	7.57	0.67
15 – 30	91.76	92.43	
Arithmetic (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	12.35	9.05	3.30
15 – 30	87.65	90.95	

Source: Based on the tested learners

Annexure XLI: Comparison of Success Rate Between Male and Female in 3Rs, Baiganiva Block, Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Reading (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	1.18	2.02	0.84
20 – 40	98.82	97.98	
Writing (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	7.06	6.7	0.33
15 – 30	92.94	93.27	
Arithmetic (Percentage of Marks Obtained)			
Score	Male	Female	Average Score
00 – 14	9.41	9.10	0.31
15 – 30	90.59	90.90	

Source: Based on the tested learners.

Annexure XLII: Block/Panchayat-wise Target, Enrolled, P-II Completed, P-III Completed and P-III Studying/Learners in Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Block Runnisaidpur

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayat	Target	Enrolment	P-II Completed	P-III Completed	P-III Studying
1.	Prame Nagar	1811	1040	405	600	405
2.	Garha	1778	890	185	580	185
3.	Thumma	1815	1000	350	525	350
4.	Belahi	1715	790	165	615	165
5.	Manik Chowk (West)	1771	1120	325	730	325
6.	Manik Chowk (South)	1891	1880	830	965	830
7.	Manik Chowk (North)	1858	1000	216	720	216
8.	Kauriya	1959	1100	295	730	295
9.	Baghari	1960	1750	967	690	967
10.	Tikauli	1755	1670	415	1187	415
11.	Gangwara	1784	1670	453	1120	453
12.	Dewana Buzurg	2001	2020	671	1277	671
13.	Runnisaidpur (North)	1708	1250	458	718	458
14.	Runnisaidpur (Mandal)	1778	1530	382	1090	382
15.	Runnisaidpur (South)	1834	1740	751	689	751
16.	Mahisar	462	400	0	400	0
17.	Baghai Ramnagar	1811	1450	475	722	475
18.	Athri	1830	1440	490	750	490
19.	Morsand	1882	1500	404	771	404
20.	Rain Vishnu	1794	1490	622	658	622
21.	Kharka	1878	1240	282	708	282
22.	Tilak Tajpur	1868	1410	534	555	534
23.	Maghal Sani	1844	1010	258	448	258
24.	Barheta	1796	950	205	440	205
25.	Mahsha Farkpur	1731	1040	140	700	140
26.	Mahind Wara	1806	950	190	420	190
27.	Sirkharya	1685	1670	373	992	373
28.	Gidha Pool Wariya	1653	1070	290	464	290
29.	Bulandpur	1381	1000	315	545	315
30.	Walipur	1748	1530	510	843	510
31.	Gurudah	1922	950	350	490	350
32.	Dhanushi	1797	1670	672	857	672
33.	Baluaa	1831	1200	400	673	400
	Total	58137	42420	13378	23672	13378

Block Nanpur

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayat	Target	Enrolment	P-II Completed	P-III Completed	P-III Studying
1.	Bhadiyan	2240	2000	460	1450	460
2.	Bahira Jahidpur	2954	2650	840	1530	840
3.	Doorpur	1034	900	360	490	360
4.	Maghaur	1970	1850	650	1040	650
5.	Kovli	3070	2650	790	1610	790
6.	Gauri	1457	1250	285	840	285
7.	Mohni	1165	1000	190	640	190
8.	Gaura	3214	3050	530	2300	530
9.	Nanpur (North)	557	450	180	225	180
10.	Nanpur (South)	1250	1200	160	920	160
11.	Birar	1255	1150	170	880	170
12.	Ghanipur	521	480	125	290	125
13.	Sarisi	1771	1600	200	1240	200
14.	Dadri	1597	1500	170	1220	170
15.	Raypur	1853	1700	215	1390	215
16.	Bath Asli	2198	1950	120	1760	120
17.	Pandaul Buzurg	1100	950	160	660	160
	Total	29206	26330	5605	18485	5605

Block Bokhara

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayat	Target	Enrolment	P-II Completed	P-III Completed	P-III Studying
1.	Bokhara	2214	1502	348	1004	348
2.	Kurhar	2035	1654	395	1114	395
3.	Kharka (BU)	1648	1336	558	615	558
4.	Kharka (BD)	1792	1424	257	1006	257
5.	Bhaoor	1891	1481	228	1113	228
6.	Banaula	3534	2854	1032	1655	1032
7.	Pokhrai	1048	595	37	413	37
8.	Singha Chauri	1743	1420	248	1016	248
9.	Mahisaudha	2265	1695	163	1368	163
10.	Chakauti	2913	2472	906	1414	906
11.	Budda Nagra	1304	813	149	539	149
	Total	22387	17246	4321	11257	4321

Block Choraut

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayat	Target	Enrolment	P-II Completed	P-III Completed	P-III Studying
1.	Yadupatti	1649	1649	359	1188	359
2.	Parigama	1319	1291	408	789	408
3.	Bhantawari	1831	1408	84	1252	84
4.	Choraut (North)	1463	1460	521	787	521
5.	Choraut (South)	2450	2431	610	1592	610
6.	Choraut (East)	1445	1444	416	894	416
7.	Barri Behta	1542	1254	144	1044	144
	Total	11699	10937	2542	7546	2542

Block Sursand

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayat	Target	Enrolment	P-II Completed	P-III Completed	P-III Studying
1.	Kanrwana	3038	3015	557	2100	557
2.	Kumma	1389	1337	141	1110	141
3.	Maruki	1593	1565	175	1220	175
4.	Radhaoor	2635	2609	512	1780	512
5.	Amana	2423	2411	415	1776	415
6.	Malahi	1964	1934	299	1492	299
7.	Pathanpura	3256	3235	585	2250	585
8.	Banauli	2028	2017	302	1580	302
9.	Sursand (West)	849	818	89	669	89
10.	Sursand (North)	1134	1128	210	777	210
11.	Sursand (East)	1147	1130	198	766	198
12.	Birrakh	1831	1814	249	1442	249
13.	Baghari	1461	1450	250	1061	250
14.	Darhawari	1855	1845	214	1551	214
15.	Sri Khandi Bhitha (West)	1327	1296	159	1025	159
16.	Sri Khandi Bhitha (East)	1856	1826	255	1440	255
17.	Diwari Batauna	2594	2576	439	1870	439
18.	Koriyahi	1862	1844	464	1125	464
	Total	34242	33850	5513	25039	5513

Block Majorgani

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayat	Target	Enrolment	P-II Completed	P-III Completed	P-III Studying
1.	Baskitta	2211	2205	695	1250	695
2.	Ratanpur	2452	2415	860	1370	860
3.	Dumrikala	1955	1955	670	1155	670
4.	Khairwa	1964	1939	410	1250	410
5.	Pchrwa	1930	1915	465	1222	465
6.	Bhaera	1465	1450	265	1000	265
7.	Majorganj	1495	1370	196	1075	196
8.	Kuani Madan	1800	1705	345	1180	345
	Total	15272	14954	3906	9502	3906

Block Suppi

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayat	Target	Enrolment	P-II Completed	P-III Completed	P-III Studying
1.	Barharwa	2639	2639	165	2340	165
2.	Maniyani	2606	2606	145	2361	145
3.	Ramnagra	1845	1845	136	1640	136
4.	Kothiya Ray	2598	2598	200	2272	200
5.	Mandal	2421	2421	139	2195	139
6.	Sasaula	1702	1702	160	1420	160
7.	Narha	1202	1202	119	1022	119
8.	Dhrwarā	2091	2091	175	1796	175
9.	Akthautri	1630	1630	250	1222	250
10.	Aktha (Poorvi)	661	661	110	490	110
11.	Harpur Pipra	2434	2434	340	1913	340
	Total	21829	21829	1939	18671	1939

Block Bairganiya

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayat	Target	Enrolment	P-II Completed	P-III Completed	P-III Studying
1.	Ptahi	1600	1470	400	820	400
2.	Pchatki Yadu	1650	1450	390	800	390
3.	Parsauni	1580	1300	245	890	245
4.	Musachk	1550	1360	275	910	275
5.	Nandwara	1650	1360	165	1070	165
6.	Baelganj	1530	1350	225	970	225
7.	Jamuwa	1550	1380	250	950	250
8.	Chakwa	1611	1410	195	1035	195
	Total	12721	11080	2145	7445	2145

Annexure XLIII: Block-wise Number of Villages in Sitamarhi District, Bihar

Block	Number of Revenue Villages
Runni Saidpur	102
Nanpur	32
Bokhara	28
Choraut	17
Sursand	53
Majorganj	27
Suppi	37
Bairganiya	23
Total	319

प्रवेशिका कब प्राप्त किया						लिखाई	पढ़ाई	गणित	कुल	पास/फेल
भाग-1	भाग-2	भाग-3	जाति	आयु	पु०/म०	30	40	30	100	

परिचय

साक्षर का नाम :

गाँव :

मोहल्ला :

प्रखण्ड :

प्रवेशिका पूर्ण किया

भाग-1

भाग-2

भाग-3

दिनांक :

परीक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

नोट :- साक्षर कहे जाने के लिए कुल अंकों का 70 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त करना जरूरी है, लेकिन पढ़ाई, लिखाई और गणित में अलग-अलग 50 प्रतिशत अंक पाना भी जरूरी है।

लिखाई

कुल अंक 30

1. लिखो:

(5)

अपना नाम :

पिता का नाम :

गाँव का नाम :

आपको पढ़ाने वाले का नाम :

अपनी उम्र :

2. चार जानवरों के नाम लिखो और उनसे वाक्य बनाओ : (10)

1.

2.

3.

4.

वाक्य बनाने के कुछ उदाहरण देकर समझाइये।

(3)

3. अपने किसी सम्बन्धी को पत्र लिखो कि साक्षरता से आपको क्या-क्या लाभ हुए हैं ? (15)

पाने वाले का पूरा पता लिखो।

<div>टिकट</div> <div>.....</div> <div>.....</div> <div>.....</div> <div>.....</div>

अंकों का विवरण : दिनांक-१, पता-२, दूरी-१, लिखावट-२, सीधी लाइन-१, विषय वस्तु-८

पढ़ाई

कुल अंक 40

4. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो : (12)

प्रश्न : पुरुष महिला दोनों क्या कर रहे हैं ? (4)



उत्तर :

प्रश्न : यह किसका चिन्ह है ? (2)



उत्तर :

(5)

बस स्टेशन पर प्रातः चलने वाली बसों के प्रस्थान का समय इस प्रकार है :
पटना 8 बजे, नानपुर 7 बजे तथा मेजरगंज 9 बजे।

प्रश्न : नानपुर जाने वाली बस का समय लिखिए : (6)

उत्तर :

5. ध्यान से पढ़ो और नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो : (28)

8+20

गाँव के बच्चे ईदगाह गए। हामिद लोहे की दुकान के सामने रुका।
मोल-भाव के बाद पूरे पैसे से एक चिमटा खरीदा। चिमटा देखकर अमीना
झल्ला पड़ी। हामिद ने पूरी बात बताई। सुनकर दादी की आँखें भर आई।
वह बच्चों की तरह रो पड़ी। हामिद दादी के आँसू पोंछने लगा।

क. गाँव के बच्चे कहाँ गए ?

.....

ख. हामिद किस दुकान के सामने रुका ?

.....

ग. हामिद ने वहाँ से क्या खरीदा ?

.....

घ. चिमटा देखकर दादी खुश हुई या नाराज ?

.....

गणित

कुल अंक 30

6. छूटी हुई गिनती लिखो : (3)

61		63		65		67			70	
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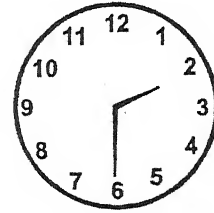
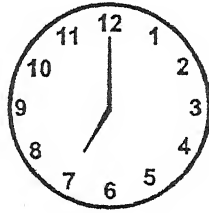
7. जोड़ो : (4)

रु०	पै०	किग्रा०	ग्राम	किमी०	मी०
24	45	40	50	45	50
+ 35	45	+ 57	30	+ 42	15
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एक किसान ने 630 रु० 40 पैसे के आलू बेचे तथा 240 रु० 30 पैसे के टमाटर बेचे। उसने कुल कितने रुपये की सब्जियाँ बेची ? (4)

.....

नीचे घड़ियों में क्या बजा है ? लिखिए : (2)



.....

(7)

8. घटाओ :

(10)

रु०	पै०	किग्रा०	ग्राम	किमी०	मी०
94	85	65	57	48	52
- 53	42	- 31	40	- 20	13
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घण्टा	मिनट
19	35
- 16	20

9. गुणा करो :

(3)

15	16	25
x 4	x 3	x 5
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10. भाग दो :

(4)

8) 32 (

6) 54 (

7) 63 (

3) 21 (

(8)